APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/670,295	09/26/2000	Yuan-Chi Chang	YOR9-2000-0460US1	3349

7590 01/03/2005		EXAMINER

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2135	

DATE MAILED: 01/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 June 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-28* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-28* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *28 June 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-28 are pending. Claims 1 and 26 have been amended. Claim 28 has been added.
This action is non-final.

Response to Arguments

2. *With respect to Claims 1 and 26, the attorney argues that Knauerhase does not relate to*
secure transcoding methodologies which eliminate the need for a transcoding proxy to decrypt
data transmitted thereto prior to being sent to a client device. A new reference, Hild et al
(6763460 B1) has been incorporated into the rejection that discloses the given limitation with
respect to Claim 1 and 26. Hence the attorney's arguments in this regard are moot due to the
updated office action.

3. With respect to Claim 6, the attorney's arguments are persuasive and hence the office action
has been updated adequately.

4. *With respect to Claim 7, the attorney argues that the limitation is not met by Knauerhase.*
Claim 7 limitation is adequately disclosed by Knauerhase on column 3, lines 52-58 and
furthermore on column 3, lines 35-43. The transcoder filters the transcoded components by
changing or modifying the received data. Hence alternative data is substituted for at least one of
the encrypted components. The data components are encrypted as shown on column 8, lines 11-
16.

5. With respect to Claim 26 and 27, the office action has been updated and hence the attorney's

arguments are moot. Furthermore, Claim 27 is adequately met by Hamilton on column 5, lines

4-14 and on column 8, lines 11-16. The data/content is encrypted as shown on column 8. The

transcoder selectively manipulates at least one encrypted component in accordance with priority

information associated with each of the components when the user makes an impulse purchase or

a programming change. This is based on priority information entered by the user. This allows

authorization to proceed for the given selected channel, which takes priority over the previously

viewed channel.

6. With respect to Claim 4, its limitation is adequately met by Hamilton on column 5, lines 60-

65.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 6, 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Knauerhase et al (6345303 B1) in view of Hild et al (6763460 B1).

With respect to Claim 1, Knauerhase meets the limitation of "generating a plurality of

data components at the content provider, the components being a decomposition of the data" on

column 3, lines 27-32; and "encrypting each of the data components" on column 8, lines 11-16;

and "selectively manipulating the transcoded encrypted data components" is met on column 3,

lines 52-58; and "transmitting the manipulated transcoded data components generated by the

transcoding proxy to the client device" is met on column 3, lines 39-43. The limitation of

generating a plurality of data components is inherently met by the parser in the reference.

Knauerhase however does not meet the following limitation.

Hild et al meets the limitation of "transmitting the encrypted data components from the

content provider to a transcoding proxy; and transcoding, at the proxy, the encrypted data

components; wherein the steps of transcoding and manipulating the encrypted data components

are performed without a need for first decrypting the encrypted data components" on column 3,

lines 19-24.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to combine the teachings of Hild et al within the system of Knauerhase because transcoding of

the encrypted data would keep the data being transmitted secure. This is important for security

sensitive data transfers as seen in Hild et al (column 2, lines 47-51).

With respect to Claim 2, Knauerhase meets the limitation of "wherein the data is a

multimedia object" on column 3, lines 55-58.

With respect to Claim 3, Knauerhase meets the limitation of "wherein the multimedia

object is selected from the group consisting of a text page, an image, audio, video, relational

data, an XML document, and a hybrid object, the hybrid object being a combination of

multimedia objects" on column 3, lines 55-58.

With respect to Claim 6, Knauerhase meets all the limitation except for the following limitation.

The limitation of "wherein the step of selectively manipulating the transcoded data components at the proxy further comprises the step of filtering the transcoded components by dropping at least one of the encrypted data components" is met by Hild et al on column 3, lines 25-30.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Hild et al within the system of Knauerhase because transcoding of the encrypted data would keep the data being transmitted secure. This is important for security sensitive data transfers as seen in Hild et al (column 2, lines 47-51).

With respect to Claim 7, the limitation of "wherein the step of selectively manipulating the transcoded data components at the proxy further comprises the step of filtering the transcoded components by substituting alternative data for at least one of the encrypted data components" is met by Knauerhase on column 6, lines 16-20 and on column 3, lines 52-58.

Claims 26 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hamilton et al (6345303 B1) in view of Hild et al (6763460 B1).

With respect to Claim 26, Hamilton et al meets the limitation of "at least one content provider, the content provider generating a plurality of components from said multimedia data and encrypting each of the plurality of components" on column 4, lines 33-35; and "at least one

transcoding proxy operatively connected to the at least one content provider, the transcoding

proxy receiving at least one encrypted component from said content provider and selectively

manipulating the at least one encrypted component" on column 4, lines 49-52; and "at least one

client device operatively connected to the at least one transcoding proxy, the at least one client

device receiving and decrypting the at least one manipulated encrypted component, and

reassembling a transcoded version of the multimedia data from the at least one manipulated

decrypted component" is met on column 5, lines 65-67 and on column 6, lines 1-6. Hamilton et

al does not disclose the following limitation.

The limitation of "wherein the at least one transcoding proxy is operative to selectively

manipulate the at least one encrypted component without a need for first decrypting the at least

one encrypted component" is met by Hild et al on column 3, lines 19-24.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to combine the teachings of Hild et al within the system of Hamilton et al because transcoding of

the encrypted data would keep the data being transmitted secure. This is important for security

sensitive data transfers as seen in Hild et al (column 2, lines 47-51).

With respect to Claim 27, Hamilton et al meets the limitation of "whereby the

transcoding proxy selectively manipulates the at least one encrypted component in accordance

with priority information associated with each of the components, the priority information

describing at least one of an absolute importance of a corresponding component and a relative

importance of a corresponding component with respect to another component" on column 5,

lines 4-14 and on column 8, lines 11-16.

Claims 4, 5, 8, 9, 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Knauerhase et al (6345303 B1) in view of Hild et al (6763460 B1) in further view of Hamilton et al (5504816).

With respect to Claim 4, all the combination of Knauerhase et al and Hild et al meet all the limitation except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "assembling, at the content provider, at least one message, the message including at least one encrypted component portion; and transmitting the at least one message to the transcoding proxy" is met by Hamilton et al on column 5, lines 60-65.

It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al and Hild et al so as to enable secret data to be securely transmitted with the other data that is sent over the communication channel to the transcoding proxy.

With respect to Claim 5, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al and Hild et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "the step of extracting, at the transcoding proxy, the at least one encrypted component portion from the at least one message received by the transcoding proxy" is met by Hamilton et al on column 5, lines 50-57.

It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al and Hild et al because extraction of the encrypted component allows for the secret data to be known to the party it was intended for.

With respect to Claim 8, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al

and Hild et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "assembling, at the transcoding proxy, at least one message including at

least one manipulated component portion; and transmitting the at least one message to the client

device" is met by Hamilton et al on column 5, lines 50-64.

It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the

combination of Knauerhase et al and Hild et al because manipulation of the data components

allows for reduction of message latency. One such example of a manipulation is compression of

the data component(s) (Knauerhase et al , column 3, lines 55-58).

With respect to Claim 9, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al

and Hild et al except the limitation disclosed below.

Hamilton meets the limitation of "extracting, at the client device, the at least one

manipulated component portion from the at least one message received by the client device" on

column 5, lines 66-67, column 6, lines 1-6; and "decrypting the at least one manipulated

component portion" on column 6, lines 10-15; and "reassembling a transcoded representation of

the data from the at least one decrypted component portion" on column 6, lines 25-34.

It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the

combination of Knauerhase et al and Hild et al because extraction and decryption of the

encrypted component allows for the secret data to be known to the party it was intended for

With respect to Claim 23, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al and Hild et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "compressing at least one data component prior to encryption of the component" is met in Claim 1 of Hamilton et al.

It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al and Hild et al because compression of the data component reduces the message latency and hence allows for an increase in channel bandwidth.

With respect to Claim 24, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al and Hild et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "decompressing, at the client device, the at least one data component subsequent to decryption of the component" is met in Claim 2 of Hamilton et al.

It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al and Hild et al because decompression is needed to be able to decipher the compressed information.

With respect to Claim 25, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al and Hild et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "wherein the step of generating the data components comprises decomposing the data into a plurality of mutually exclusive components corresponding to a non-overlapping partitioning of the data" is met by Hamilton et al on column 7, lines 8-13.

It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al and Hild et al because decomposition of the data allows for a decrease in message latency and hence an increase in channel bandwidth.

Claims 10-13, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Knauerhase et al (6345303 B1) in view of Hild et al (6763460 B1) in further view of Stockwell et al (6072942).

With respect to Claim 10, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al and Hild et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "annotating at least one of the data components with metadata, the metadata providing a semantic understanding of the data components" is met by Stockwell et al on column 6, lines 8-22.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Stockwell et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al and Hild et al because annotation of metadata allows for further classification of data components and hence promotes specialization of data components.

With respect to Claim 11, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al and Hild et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "wherein the annotating step comprises creating a non-encrypted clear-text metadata header" is met on column 6, lines 8-22 of Stockwell et al.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Stockwell et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al

and Hild et al because annotation of metadata allows for further classification of data

components and hence promotes specialization of data components.

With respect to Claim 12, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al

and Hild et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "wherein the clear-text metadata header includes at least one label that

uniquely identifies a data component" is met on column 6, lines 8-22 of Stockwell et al.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Stockwell et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al

and Hild et al because annotation of metadata allows for further classification of data

components and hence promotes specialization of data components.

With respect to Claim 13, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al

and Hild et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "wherein the clear-text metadata header includes information

describing a priority associated with at least one data component." is met on column 6, lines 8-22

of Stockwell et al.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Stockwell et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al

and Hild et al because annotation of metadata allows for further classification of data

components and hence promotes specialization of data components.

With respect to Claim 18, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al

and Hild et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "creating a second version of the clear-text metadata header; and

encrypting the second version of the clear-text metadata header" is met by Stockwell et al on

column 16, lines 36-46.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Stockwell et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al

and Hild et al because annotation of metadata allows for further classification of data

components and hence promotes specialization of data components.

Claims 14-17, 19-20, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Knauerhase et al (6345303 B1) in view of Hild et al (6763460 B1) in view of Stockwell et al

(6072942) in further view of Hamilton et al (5504816).

With respect to Claim 14, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et

al, Hild et al and Stockwell et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "assembling at least one message combining the clear-text metadata

header and at least one encrypted data component" is met by Hamilton on column 4, lines 32-38;

and "transmitting the at least one assembled message to the transcoding proxy" is also met by

Hamilton on column 4, lines 49-66 and column 5, lines 1-14.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et

al, Hild et al and Stockwell et al because adding a metadata to the encrypted message allows for

the easy deciphering of a particular attribute of the encrypted data component. Also it can help

to easily classify the encrypted message and expedite the processing step.

With respect to Claim 15, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et

al, Hild et al and Stockwell et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "disassembling, at the transcoding proxy, the at least one assembled

message to extract the clear-text metadata header and the at least one encrypted data component

from the message" is met by Hamilton on column 5, lines 25-34; and "selectively manipulating

the at least one encrypted data component in accordance with metadata information obtained

from the at least one clear-text metadata header" is met by Hamilton on column 5, lines 35-39.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et

al, Hild et al and Stockwell et al because adding a metadata to the encrypted message allows for

the easy deciphering of a particular attribute of the encrypted data component. Also it can help

to easily classify the encrypted message and expedite the processing step.

With respect to Claim 16, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al, Hild et al and Stockwell et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "assembling, at the transcoding proxy, at least one transcoded message combining the clear-text metadata header and the at least one manipulated encrypted data component" is met by Hamilton et al on column 5, lines 50-64; and "transmitting the at least one transcoded message to the client device" by Hamilton et al on column 5, lines 60-65.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al, Hild et al and Stockwell et al because adding a metadata to the encrypted message allows for the easy deciphering of a particular attribute of the encrypted data component. Also it can help to easily classify the encrypted message and expedite the processing step.

With respect to Claim 17, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al, Hild et al and Stockwell et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "disassembling the at least one transcoded message received by the client device to extract the clear-text metadata header and the at least one manipulated encrypted data component" is met by Hamilton on column 5, lines 65-66, and on column 6, lines 1-2; and "decrypting the at least one manipulated data component" is met by Hamilton on column 6, lines 10-15; and "reassembling a transcoded representation of the data from the at least one decrypted manipulated data component" is met by Hamilton on column 6, lines 34-36.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et

al, Hild et al and Stockwell et al because adding a metadata to the encrypted message allows for

the easy deciphering of a particular attribute of the encrypted data component. Also it can help

to easily classify the encrypted message and expedite the processing step.

With respect to Claim 19, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et

al, Hild et al and Stockwell except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "assembling at least one message comprising the clear-text metadata

header, the encrypted second version of the clear-text metadata header and at least one

encrypted data component" is met by Hamilton on column 4, lines 32-38; and "transmitting the

at least one assembled message to the transcoding proxy" is met by Hamilton on column 4, lines

49-66 and column 5, lines 1-14.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et

al, Hild et al and Stockwell et al because adding a metadata to the encrypted message allows for

the easy deciphering of a particular attribute of the encrypted data component. Also it can help

to easily classify the encrypted message and expedite the processing step.

With respect to Claim 20, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al

and Hild et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "decrypting the encrypted second version of the clear-text metadata

header" is inherently met by Stockwell on column 16, lines 36-46 because the presence of

encryption necessitates the existence of the decryption of that encrypted matter for any use whatsoever. Hence decryption is inherently disclosed by Stockwell.

The combination of Knauerhase et al, Hild et al and Stockwell however does not disclose the below disclosed matter. This is met by Hamilton as shown below.

Hamilton et al meets the limitation of "disassembling the at least one assembled message received by the client device to extract the clear-text metadata header, the encrypted second version of the clear-text metadata header and at least one manipulated encrypted data component" on column 5, lines 65-66 and on column 6, lines 1-2; and "decrypting the at least one manipulated encrypted data component" on column 6, lines 10-15; and "reassembling a transcoded representation of the data from the at least one decrypted manipulated data component" on column 6, lines 34-36.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al, Hild et al and Stockwell because adding a metadata to the encrypted message allows for the easy deciphering of a particular attribute of the encrypted data component. Also it can help to easily classify the encrypted message and expedite the processing step.

With respect to Claim 22, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al, Hild et al and Stockwell except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "comparing information included in the decrypted second version of the clear-text metadata header to the at least one manipulated decrypted data component to detect

tampering with the at least one manipulated decrypted data component." is met by Hamilton on

column 4, lines 43-47 and 59-61.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et

al, Hild et al and Stockwell et al because adding a metadata to the encrypted message allows for

the easy deciphering of a particular attribute of the encrypted data component. Also it can help

to easily classify the encrypted message and expedite the processing step.

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Knauerhase et al

(6345303 B1) in view of Hild et al (6763460 B1) in view of Hamilton et al (5504816) in further

view of Stockwell et al (6072942).

With respect to Claim 21, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et

al, Hild et al and Hamilton et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of "comparing the decrypted second version of the clear-text metadata

header received by the client device to the clear-text metadata header to detect tampering with

the clear-text metadata header" is met by Stockwell on column 4, lines 22-30.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Stockwell within the combination of Knauerhase et al,

Hild et al and Hamilton et al because adding a metadata to the encrypted message allows for the

easy deciphering of a particular attribute of the encrypted data component. Also it can help to

easily classify the encrypted message and expedite the processing step.

Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hild et al (6763460 B1).

With respect to Claim 28, Hild et al meets the limitation of "at least one transcoding proxy couplable to at least one content provider, the content provider generating a plurality of components from the multimedia data and encrypting each of the plurality of components, the at least one transcoding proxy receiving at least one encrypted component from the content provider and selectively manipulating the at least one encrypted component without a need for first decrypting the at least one encrypted component; and wherein the at least one transcoding proxy is configurable for transmitting the at least one manipulated encrypted component to the client device" on column 2, lines 16-26 and on column 3, lines 19-24. Hild et al however does not explicitly show the content provider generating a plurality of components from the multimedia data.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the content provider generate a plurality of components from the multimedia data because Hild et al on column 3, lines 41-52 discloses the information data being subdivided into information data pieces before encryption so as to yield 'a preciser and more fine-grained information data handling'. Hence it would have been obvious to generate a plurality of components from the multimedia data to achieve this purpose.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tracey Akpati whose telephone number is 571-272-3846. The examiner can normally be reached on 8.30am-6.00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on 571-272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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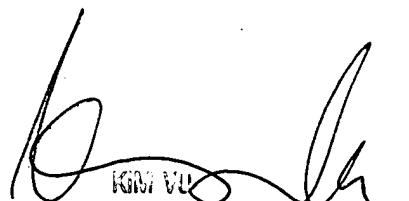
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